

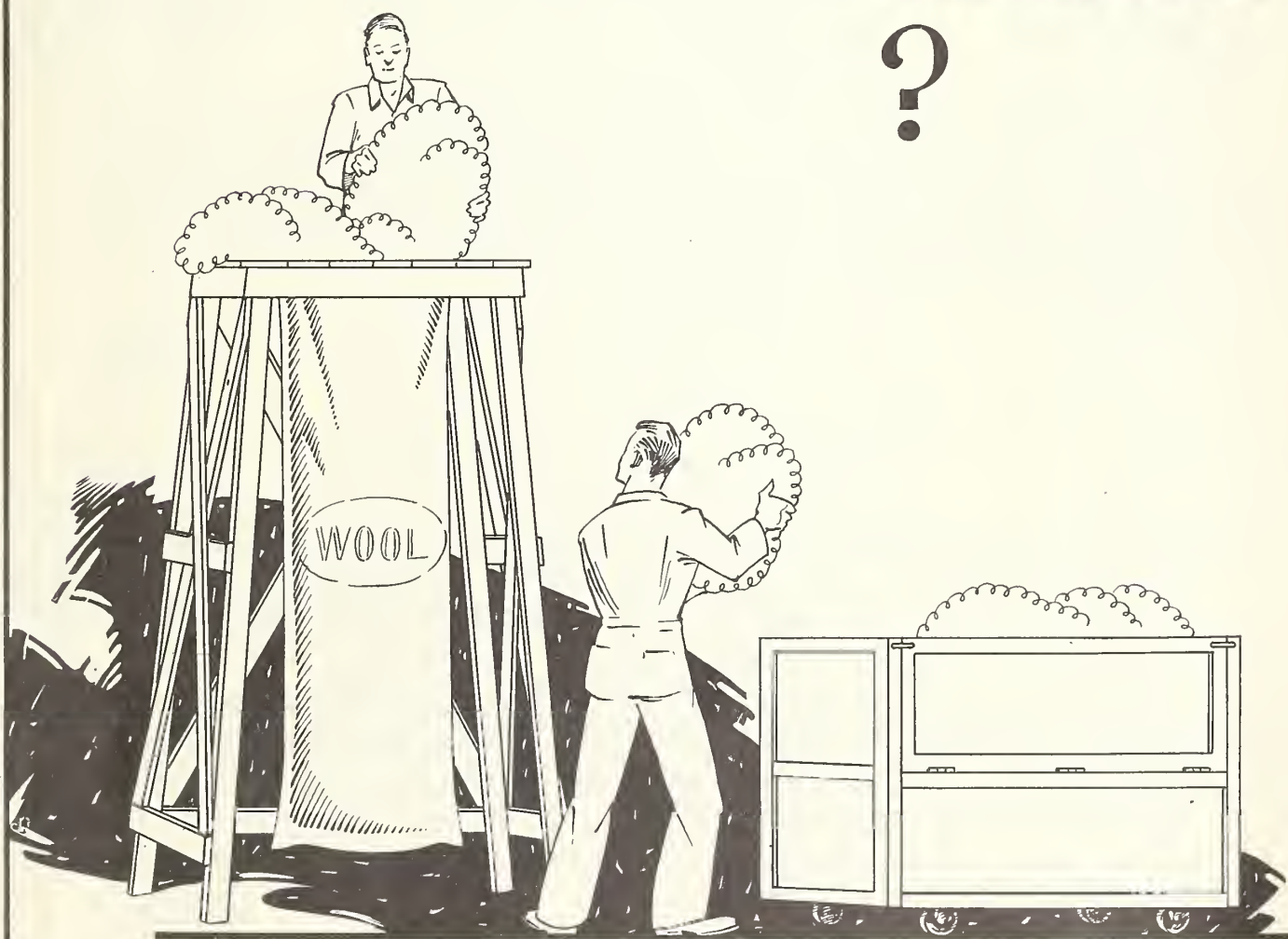
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

What kind of wool do YOU market ?



INFORMATION 16

Issued 1947

Farmer Cooperative Service, in cooperation with

Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Slightly Revised 1961

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator

The Farmer Cooperative Service conducts research studies and service activities of assistance to farmers in connection with cooperatives engaged in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, and supplying business services. The work of the service relates to problems of management, organization, policies, merchandising, product quality, costs, efficiency, financing, and membership

The service publishes the results of such studies, confers and advises with officials of farmer cooperatives; and works with educational agencies, cooperatives, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

This material was first issued in 1947 by the Cooperative Research and Service Division of Farm Credit Administration (now Farmer Cooperative Service) and Federal Extension Service.

Its authors were J. L. Van Horn, then with the Cooperative Research and Service Division, FCA; P. L. Fletcher, then with Federal Extension Service; and W. M. Buck, then with Production and Marketing Administration. T. W. Pritchard, then with the Cooperative Research and Service Division, FCA, did the illustrations.

The information is still in demand so Farmer Cooperative Service is issuing this reprint. While figures on prices and costs are for 1947, they can be adjusted for conditions today.

In this publication shrinkage is considered as the percentage of foreign material in the fleece. Yield is the amount of clean wool in the fleece.

GREASE PRICES AREN'T ALWAYS COMPARABLE

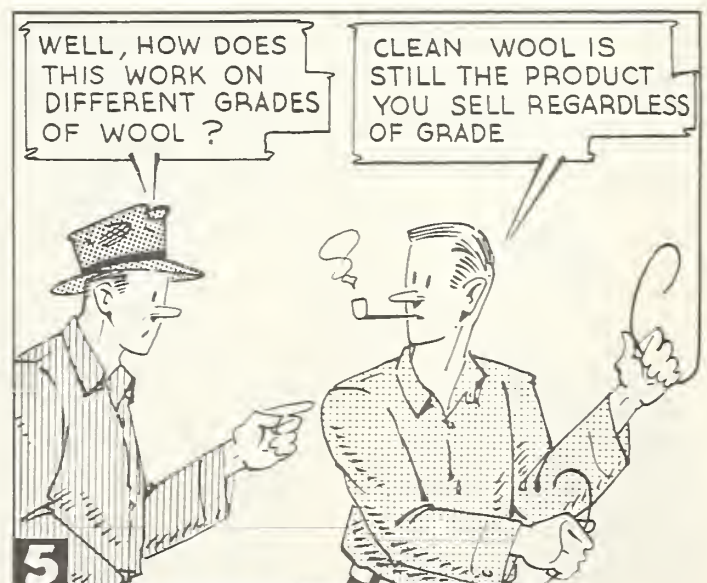
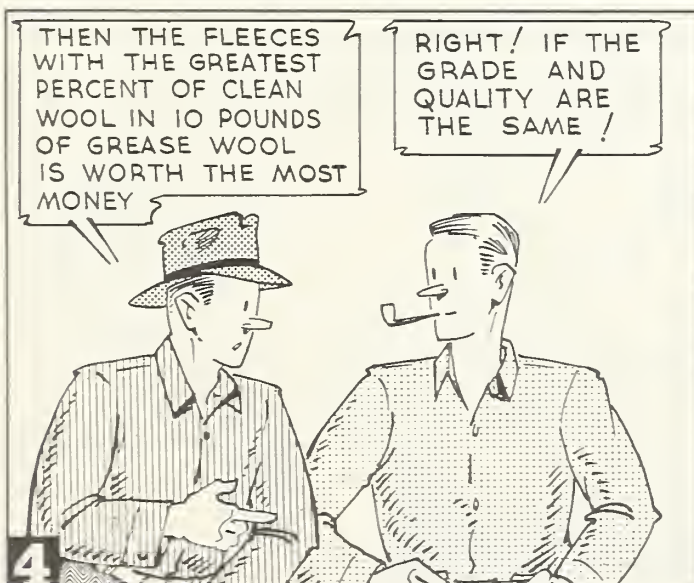
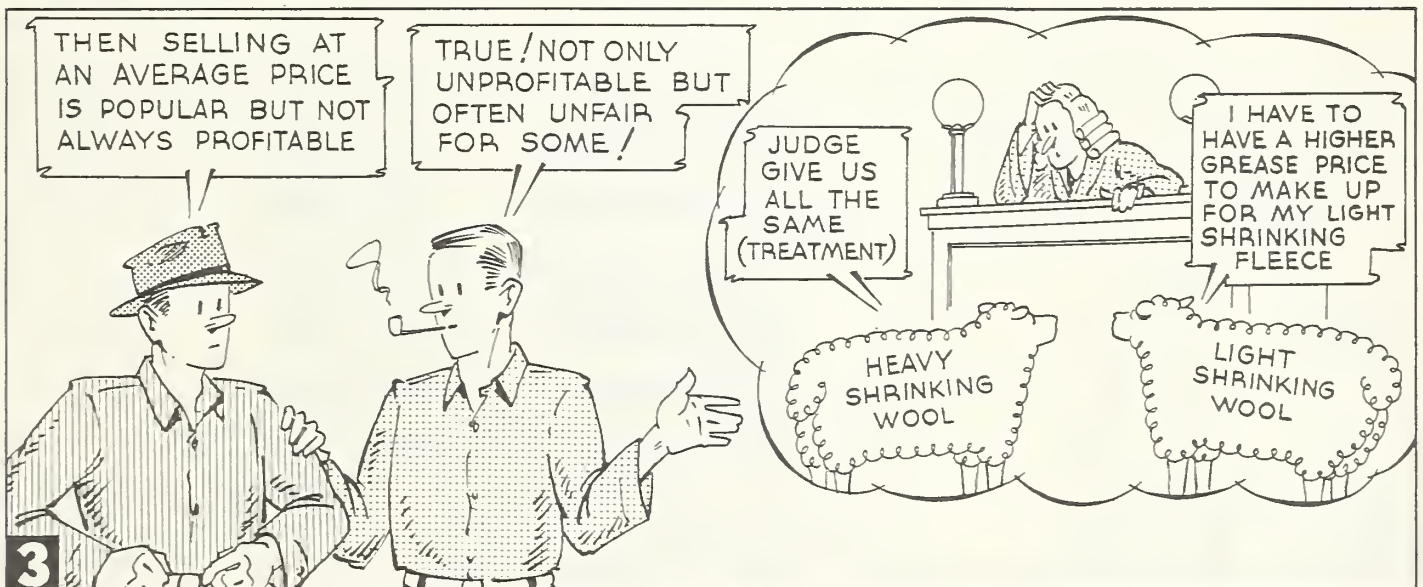
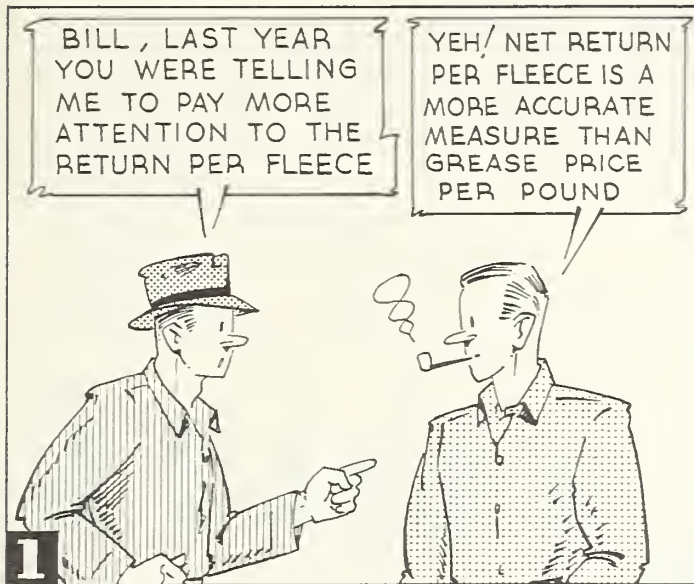
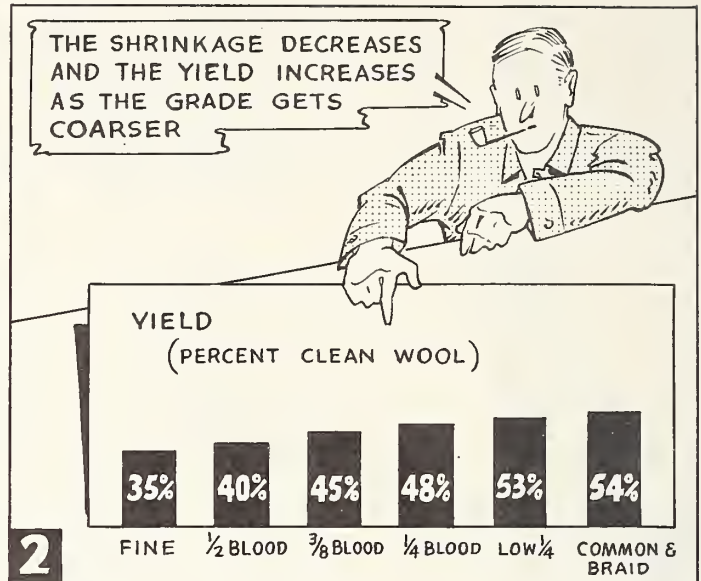


FIGURE YOUR RETURNS PER FLEECE

GRADE	AVERAGE SHRINKAGE * (COMBING WOOL)
FINE	65 %
1/2 BLOOD	60 %
3/8 BLOOD	55 %
1/4 BLOOD	52 %
LOW 1/4	47 %
COMMON and BRAID	46 %

* APPROXIMATIONS BASED ON WEEKLY REPORTS-USDA.
GRADED TERRITORY WOOL.

LET'S COMPARE
THE SHRINKAGE
AND YIELD OF THE
GRADES OF WOOL



WELL, NOW HOW DOES THE
CLEAN PRICE AND GREASE
PRICE COMPARE ?

LOOK

DETERMINING GREASE VALUES PER POUND

GRADE	CLEAN PRICE	X	YIELD	=	GREASE PRICE
FINE	\$1.21	X	35%	=	42 ¢
1/2 BLOOD	\$1.18	X	40%	=	47 ¢
3/8 BLOOD	\$1.06	X	45%	=	48 ¢
1/4 BLOOD	\$.96	X	48%	=	46 ¢
LOW 1/4	\$.94	X	53%	=	50 ¢
COMMON & BRAID	\$.94	X	54%	=	51 ¢

(IT IS NOT GREASE PRICE PER POUND BUT NET RETURN
PER FLEECE THAT COUNTS -)

THE HIGH PRICED
CLEAN WOOL SEEMS
TO BE OFFSET BY
THE LOWER YIELD

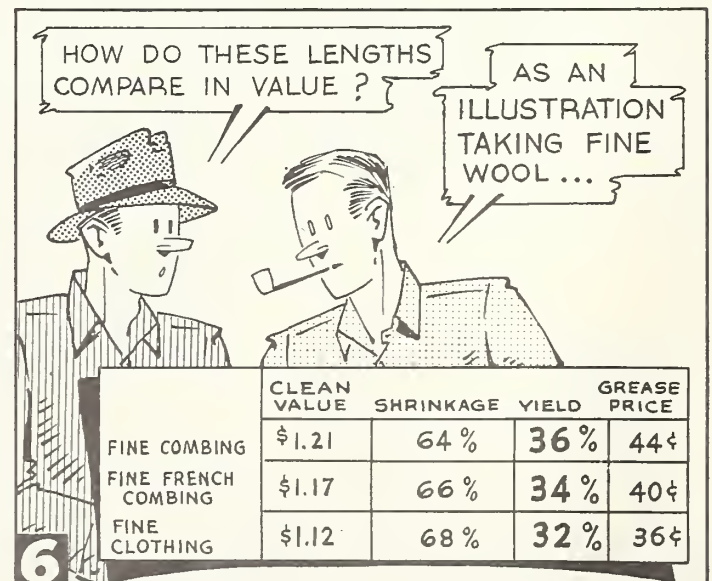
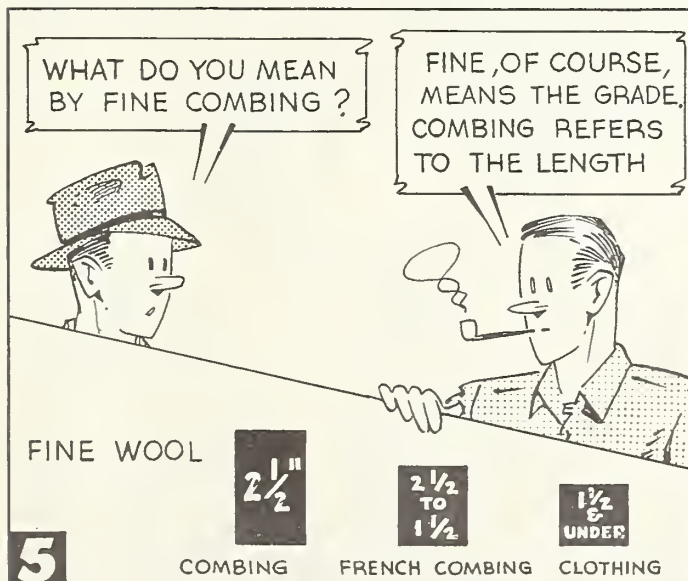
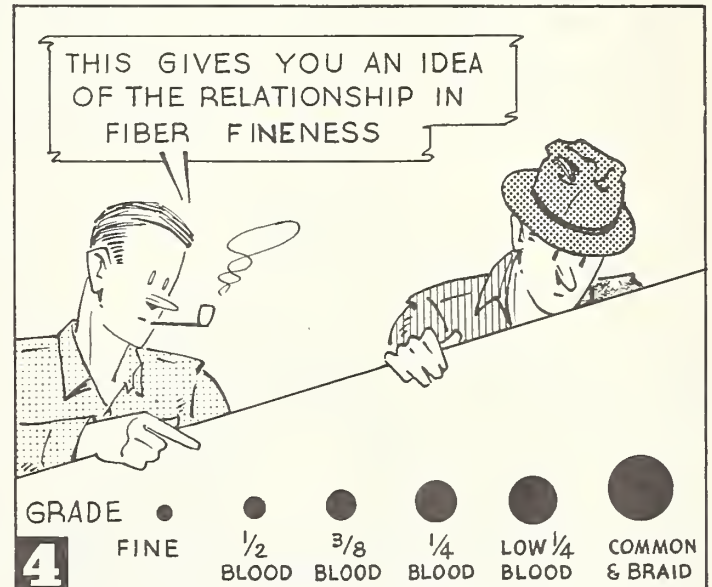
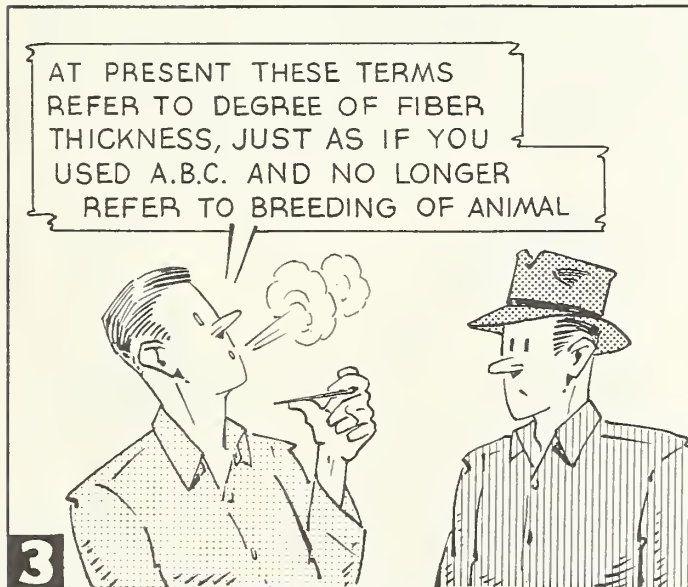
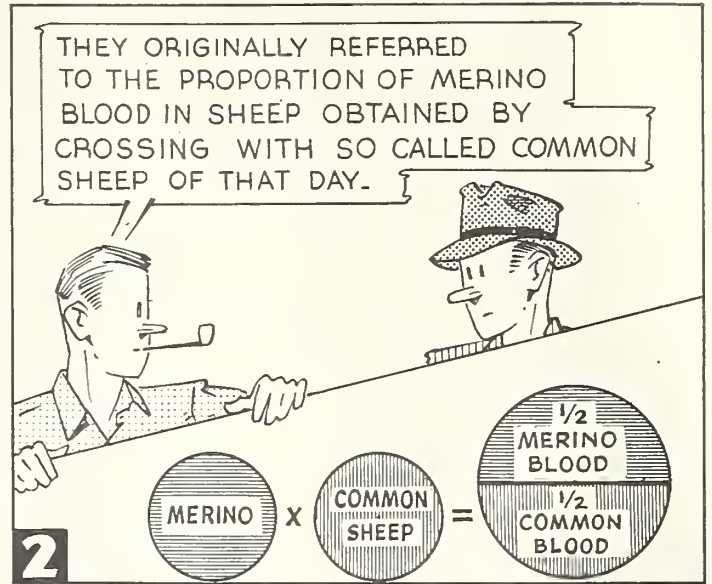
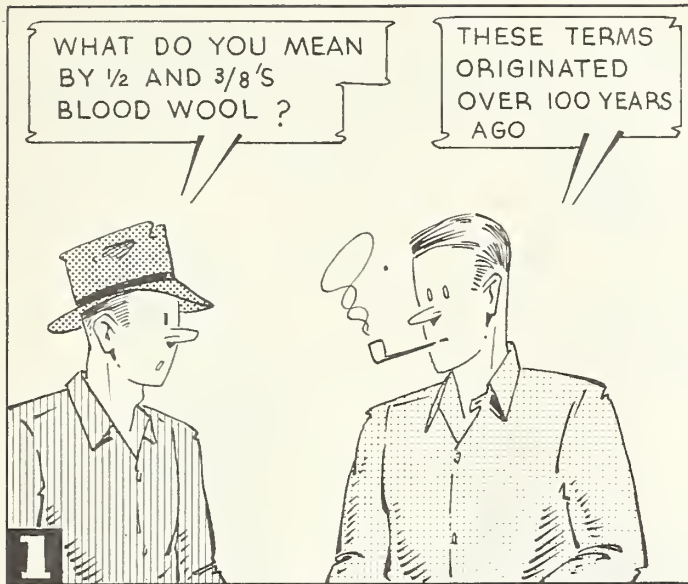
YES, THE SPREAD
IN CLEAN PRICE
AND YIELD IS
MUCH LARGER
THAN THE SPREAD
IN GREASE PRICE

WHAT DETERMINES
THE MOST PROFITABLE
SHEEP ?

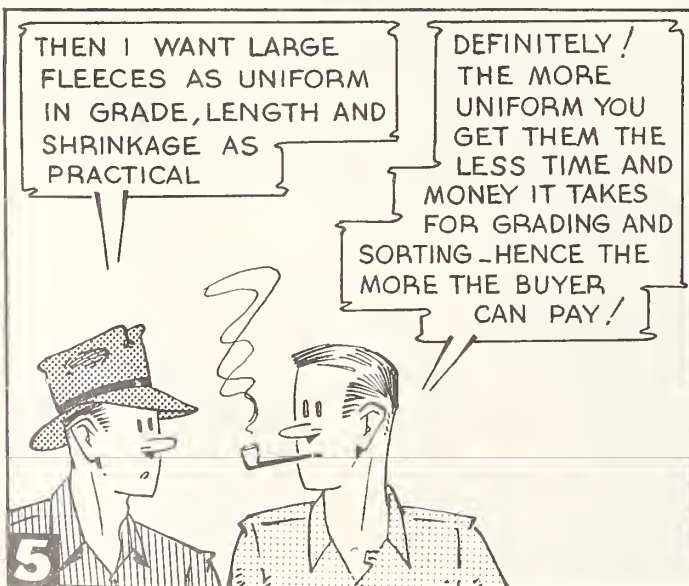
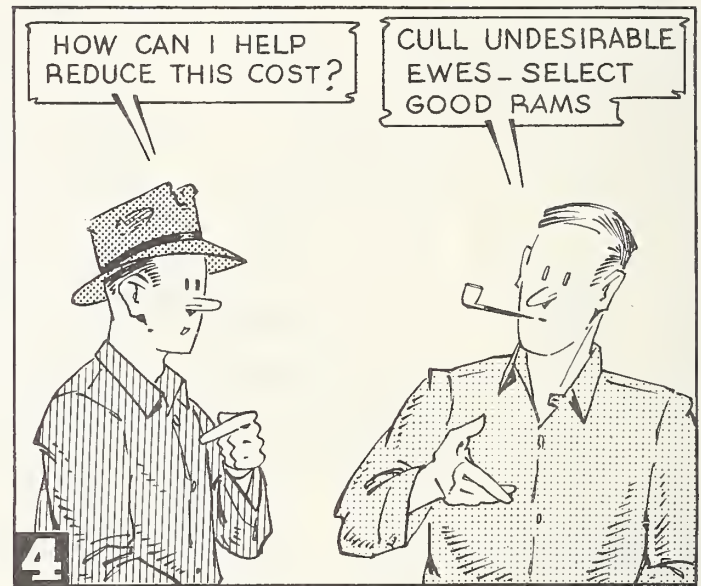
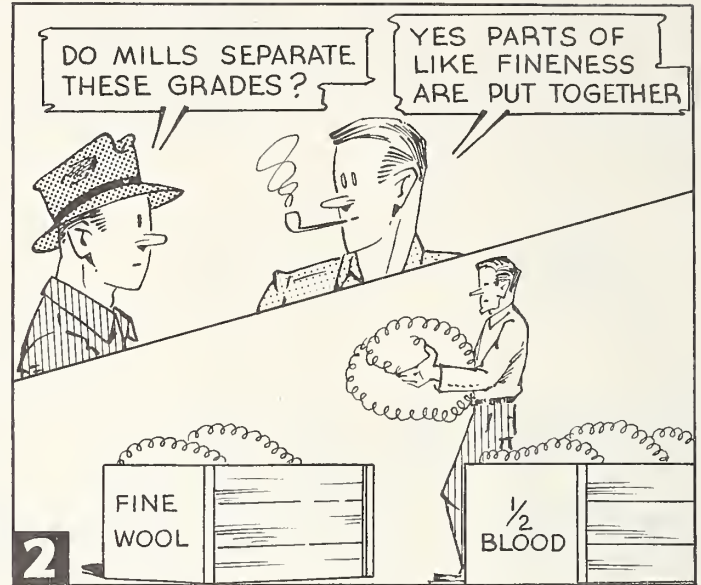
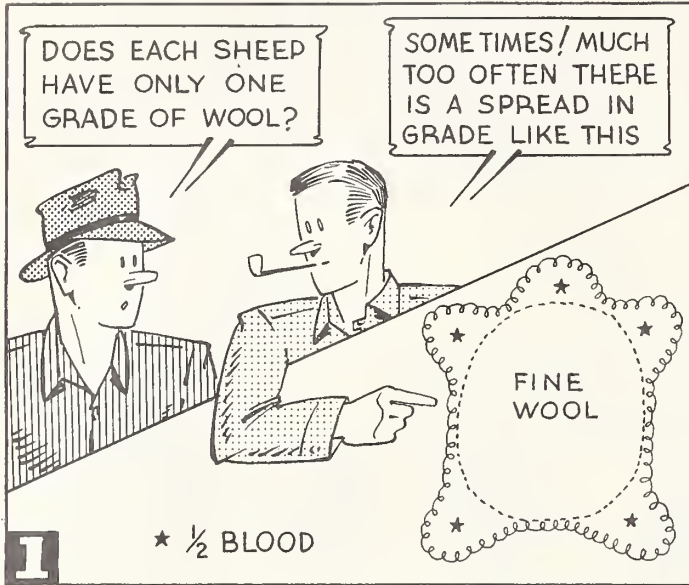
THIS !

TOTAL INCOME
WOOL and LAMBS
MINUS
TOTAL EXPENSES
EQUALS
NET PROFIT

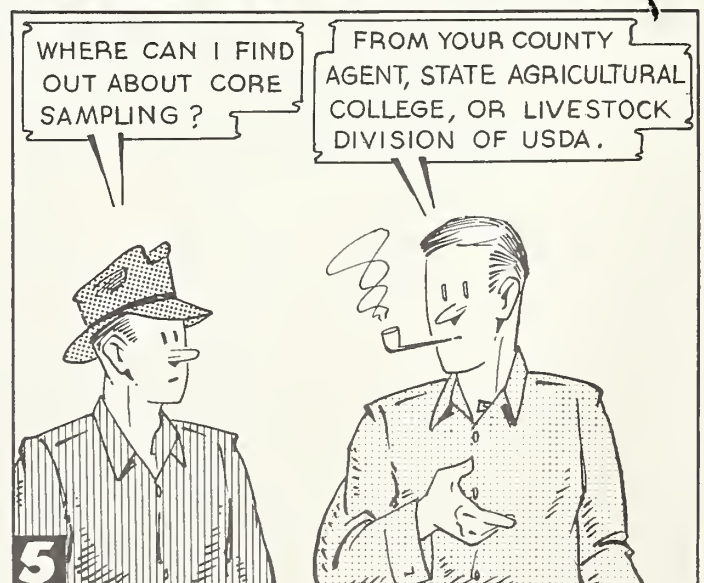
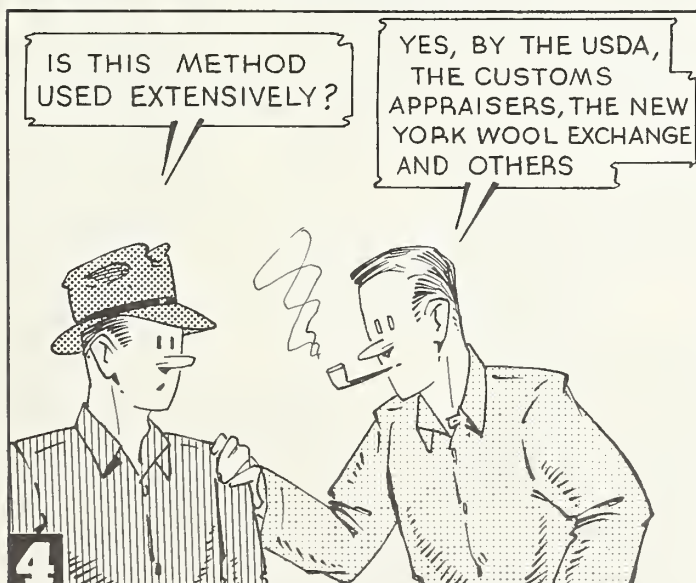
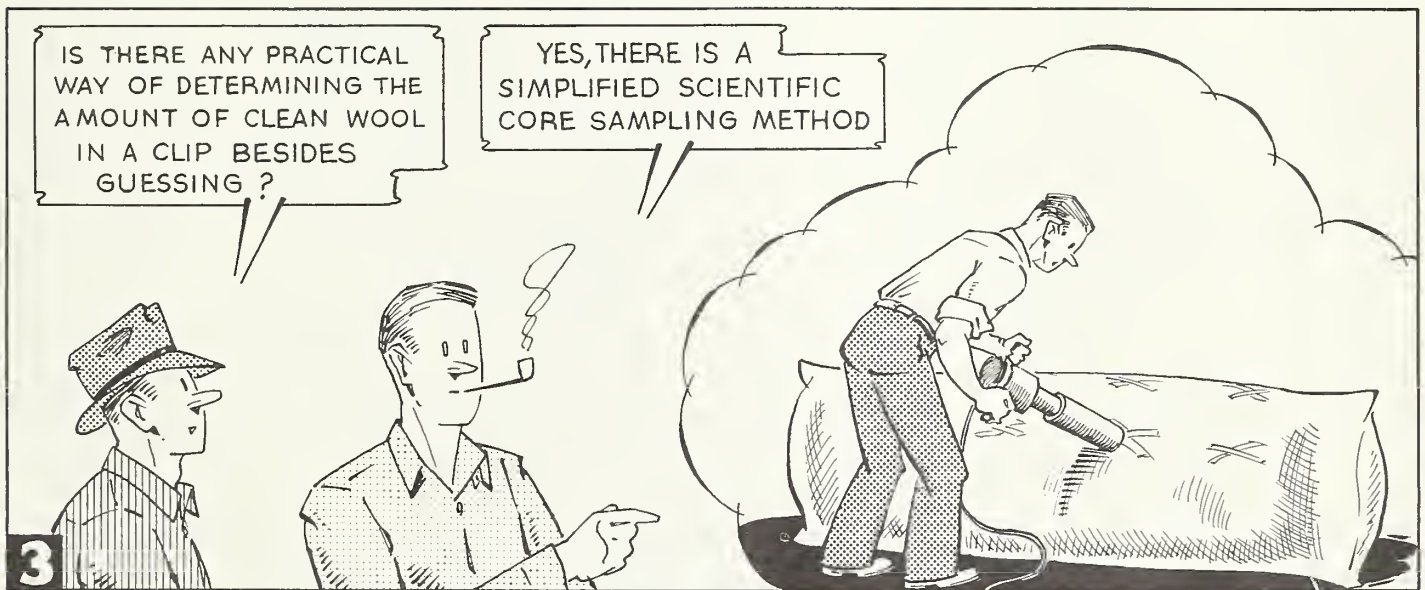
GRADE AND STAPLE IMPORTANT



BREED FOR UNIFORMITY - PACK OFF SORTS SEPARATELY



TAKING THE GUESS OUT OF SHRINKAGE



GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR WOOL

